

# ▾ US Macro Data Forecasting Report

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This is a report on analyzing and forecasting the US macro data using **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**, **Convolutional Neural Network (CNNs)** and **Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)**. The report is:

## Part I. Statistical analysis

- Basic manipulation
- Correlation analysis
- Time series analysis with ARIMA

## Part II. Deep learning models

- Basic model: single-step, single-feature forecasting with LSTM
- Generalized model: multi-step, multi-feature forecasting with LSTM
- Advanced model: Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) with RNN and CNN.

## Part III. Conclusions and Next steps

- Conclusions
- Next steps

# ▾ Introduction

## 1. The Notebook

Follow the notebook, we can recreate all the results, notice that

- Upload the `USMacroData.xls` file to the root folder on google colab.
- To navigate better, use the table of contents bottom on the upper-left sidebar.
- **For clarity, all code cells are hidden, double click on the cell to get the code.**
- Change the parameters as indicated in the comments to create more custom outputs.
- All source code can also be found in the project file folder

## 2. The US Macro dataset

This report uses a [US Macro Dataset](#) provided by the [ADP](#).

Before analyzing the data with codes, we have the following observations.

- This dataset contains **6** different features (the **Inflation**, **Wage**, **Unemployment**, **InterestRate**) about the macro economy of the US.

- Data were collected every 1 month, beginning in **1965-01-01 to 2015-12-01**.
- In total, we have **612 rows (month)** and **6 columns (features)**.

## ▼ Part I.1 Basic manipulation

### ▼ Code and examples

```
#@title ```basic.py```
```

basic.py

```
#import numpy, pandas and matplotlib
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
```

```
#Basic checks: find null values and fill, set index, etc.
```

```
def basic_check(df, index_name = "Month"):
    """Find the null values and set index of a given DataFrame.
    :param: df, pd.DataFrame, the data, e.g. df = pd.read_excel("USMacroData.xls", "All")
    :param: index_name, str, name of the index, must be one of the columns
    :rtype: pd.DataFrame
    """
    df = df.sort_values(index_name)
    df.set_index(index_name, inplace=True)

    #check for null entries
    print("Null values summary:\n")
    print(df.isnull().sum())

    return df
```

```
def plot_column(df, feature):
    """Plot the resampled column of df, e.g. plot_column(df, "Inflation")

    :param: df, pandas.DataFrame, the data, e.g. df = pd.read_excel(
    :param: feature, str, name of column to be plotted.
    """
    y = df[feature].resample('MS').mean()
    y.plot(figsize=(18, 8))
    plt.xlabel('Date')
    plt.ylabel(feature)
    plt.show()
```

```
#@title read the file and show the head
```

read the file and show the head

```
us_macro = pd.read_excel("USMacroData.xls", "All")
us_macro.head()
```

	Month	Inflation	Wage	Unemployment	Consumption	Investment	InterestRate
0	1965-01-01	1.557632	3.200000	4.9	6.972061	12.3	3.9
1	1965-02-01	1.557632	3.600000	5.1	7.811330	13.2	3.9
2	1965-03-01	1.242236	4.000000	4.7	7.828032	18.7	4.0
3	1965-04-01	1.552795	3.585657	4.8	8.477938	9.8	4.0
4	1965-05-01	1.552795	3.968254	4.6	7.139364	10.2	4.1

#@title Basic checks: find null values and fill, set index, etc.

Basic checks:

```
us_macro.isnull().sum()
df = basic_check(us_macro)
df.head()
```

Null values summary:

Inflation	0
Wage	0
Unemployment	0
Consumption	0
Investment	0
InterestRate	0
dtype:	int64

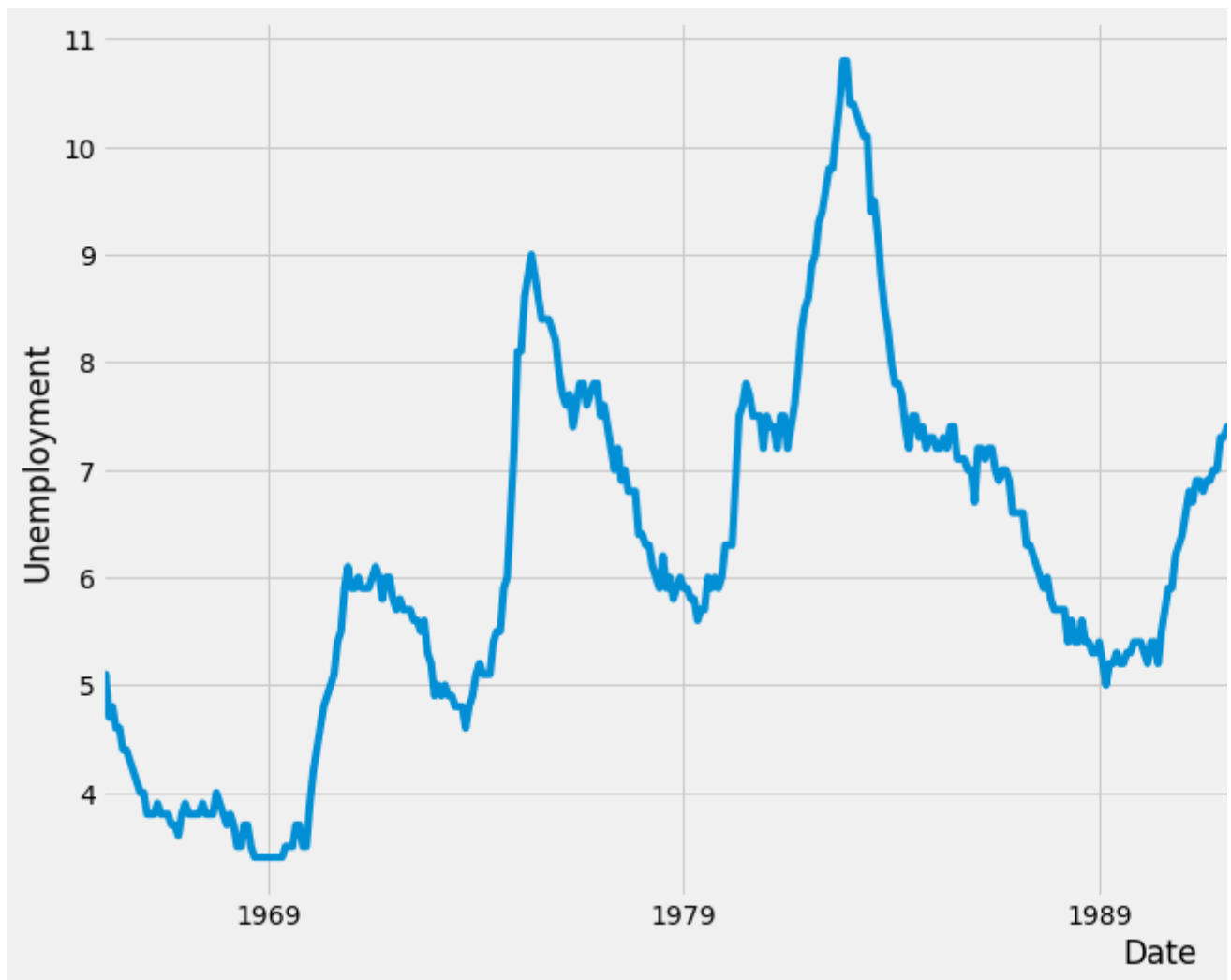
	Inflation	Wage	Unemployment	Consumption	Investment	InterestRate
Month						
1965-01-01	1.557632	3.200000	4.9	6.972061	12.3	3.90
1965-02-01	1.557632	3.600000	5.1	7.811330	13.2	3.98
1965-03-01	1.242236	4.000000	4.7	7.828032	18.7	4.04
1965-04-01	1.552795	3.585657	4.8	8.477938	9.8	4.09
1965-05-01	1.552795	3.968254	4.6	7.139364	10.2	4.10

#@title Example: plot the "Inflation" column

Example: plot

```
"""
Replace "Inflation" by any feature in our data to get other plot.
"""
plot_column(df, "Unemployment")
```





## Data Analysis

As a high level overview, some distinguishable patterns appear when we plot the data:

- **In the 80's (1979-1989), all features experienced some drastic change**
- The time-series has **seasonality pattern**, for example, **Unemployment** has **long** goes through 1 or 2 major up and downs. We will examine the seasonality more carefully in

## ▼ Part I.2 Correlation analysis

Though it's indicated that there's no obvious correlation among the 6 features, we compute several **Naive correlation, Pearson correlation, local Pearson correlation, instant** and related statistics in order to

- Test the validity of the assumption (i.e. no two features are apparently correlated).
- Chose source and target features for later model builds.

By doing so, we can get more understanding about the 'quality' and 'inner relations' of the data. If it has explanatory power to the feature that we want to predict (e.g. "Inflation"), then there is no need for learning models. On the other hand, if one feature has higher-than-random correlations to another

the feature and the other as the target. In this case, **to determine which feature leads, the Dynamic time wrapping.**

## ▼ Code and Examples

```

#@title ```correlation.py```
correlation.

%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#matplotlib.rcParams['axes.labelsize'] = 14
#matplotlib.rcParams['xtick.labelsize'] = 12
#matplotlib.rcParams['ytick.labelsize'] = 12
#matplotlib.rcParams['text.color'] = 'k'

from pylab import rcParams
rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 18, 8

import statsmodels.api as sm
import warnings
import itertools
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import seaborn as sns
import scipy.stats as stats
from scipy.signal import hilbert, butter, filtfilt
from scipy.fftpack import fft, fftfreq, rfft, irfft, ifft

# For the dynamic_time_warping function
!pip install dtw
from dtw import dtw, accelerated_dtw

def pearson(df, feature1, feature2):
    """Compute and plot the overall pearson correlation of feature1 ;
    e.g. pearson(df, "Inflation", "Wage") compute and plot the overa

    :param: df, pandas.DataFrame, data contains different features (
    :param: feature1, str, name of the column, e.g. "Inflation"
    :param: feature2, str, name of another column e.g. "Wage"
    """
    overall_pearson_r = df.corr()[feature1][feature2]
    print(f"Pandas computed Pearson r: {overall_pearson_r}")
    # out: Pandas computed Pearson r: 0.2058774513561943

    r, p = stats.pearsonr(df.dropna()[feature1], df.dropna()[feature2])
    print(f"Scipy computed Pearson r: {r} and p-value: {p}")
    # out: Scipy computed Pearson r: 0.20587745135619354 and p-value

```

```
#Compute rolling window synchrony
f,ax=plt.subplots(figsize=(14,3))
df[[feature1, feature2]].rolling(window=30,center=True).median()
ax.set(xlabel='Time',ylabel='Pearson r')
ax.set(title=f"Overall Pearson r = {np.round(overall_pearson_r,2
```

```
def local_pearson(df, feature1, feature2):
    """Compute and plot the local pearson correlation of feature1 and
    e.g. local_pearson(df, "Inflation", "Wage") compute and plot the

    :param: df, pandas.DataFrame, data contains different features (
    :param: feature1, str, name of the column, e.g. "Inflation"
    :param: feature2, str, name of another column e.g. "Wage"

    """
    # Set window size to compute moving window synchrony.
    r_window_size = 120
    # Interpolate missing data.
    df_interpolated = df[[feature1, feature2]].interpolate()
    # Compute rolling window synchrony
    rolling_r = df_interpolated[feature1].rolling(window=r_window_si:
    f,ax=plt.subplots(2,1,figsize=(14,6),sharex=True)
    df[[feature1, feature2]].rolling(window=30,center=True).median()
    ax[0].set(xlabel='Frame',ylabel='Smiling Evidence')
    rolling_r.plot(ax=ax[1])
    ax[1].set(xlabel='Frame',ylabel='Pearson r')
    plt.suptitle("Smiling data and rolling window correlation")
```

```
def butter_bandpass(lowcut, highcut, fs, order=5):
    nyq = 0.5 * fs
    low = lowcut / nyq
    high = highcut / nyq
    b, a = butter(order, [low, high], btype='band')
    return b, a
```

```
def butter_bandpass_filter(data, lowcut, highcut, fs, order=5):
    b, a = butter_bandpass(lowcut, highcut, fs, order=order)
    y = filtfilt(b, a, data)
    return y
```

```
def instant_phase_sync(df, feature1, feature2):
    """Compute and plot the instantaneous phase synchrony of feature:
    e.g. instant_phase_sync(df, "Inflation", "Wage") compute and plo

    :param: df, pandas.DataFrame, data contains different features (
    :param: feature1, str, name of the column, e.g. "Inflation"
    :param: feature2, str, name of another column e.g. "Wage"
    """
    lowcut = .01
    highcut = .5
    fs = 30.
    order = 1
```

```

d1 = df[feature1].interpolate().values
d2 = df[feature2].interpolate().values
y1 = butter_bandpass_filter(d1,lowcut=lowcut,highcut=highcut,fs=
y2 = butter_bandpass_filter(d2,lowcut=lowcut,highcut=highcut,fs=

al1 = np.angle(hilbert(y1),deg=False)
al2 = np.angle(hilbert(y2),deg=False)
phase_synchrony = 1-np.sin(np.abs(al1-al2)/2)
N = len(al1)

# Plot results
f,ax = plt.subplots(3,1,figsize=(14,7),sharex=True)
ax[0].plot(y1,color='r',label='y1')
ax[0].plot(y2,color='b',label='y2')
ax[0].legend(bbox_to_anchor=(0., 1.02, 1., .102),ncol=2)
ax[0].set(xlim=[0,N], title='Filtered Timeseries Data')
ax[1].plot(al1,color='r')
ax[1].plot(al2,color='b')
ax[1].set(ylabel='Angle',title='Angle at each Timepoint',xlim=[0,
phase_synchrony = 1-np.sin(np.abs(al1-al2)/2)
ax[2].plot(phase_synchrony)
ax[2].set(ylim=[0,1.1],xlim=[0,N],title='Instantaneous Phase Syn
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

```

def dynamic_time_warping(df, feature1, feature2):
    """Compute and plot dynamic time warping of feature1 and feature2.
    e.g. instant_phase_sync(df, "Inflation", "Wage") compute and plot

    :param: df, pandas.DataFrame, data contains different features (columns)
    :param: feature1, str, name of the column, e.g. "Inflation"
    :param: feature2, str, name of another column e.g. "Wage"
    """
    d1 = df[feature1].interpolate().values
    d2 = df[feature2].interpolate().values
    d, cost_matrix, acc_cost_matrix, path = accelerated_dtw(d1,d2, d

    plt.imshow(acc_cost_matrix.T, origin='lower', cmap='gray', interpl
    plt.plot(path[0], path[1], 'w')
    plt.xlabel(feature1)
    plt.ylabel(feature2)
    plt.title(f'DTW Minimum Path with minimum distance: {np.round(d,1
    plt.show()

```

Requirement already satisfied: dtw in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (1.4.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from

#@title Example: Naive correlation.

Example: Naiv

```
df.corr()
```



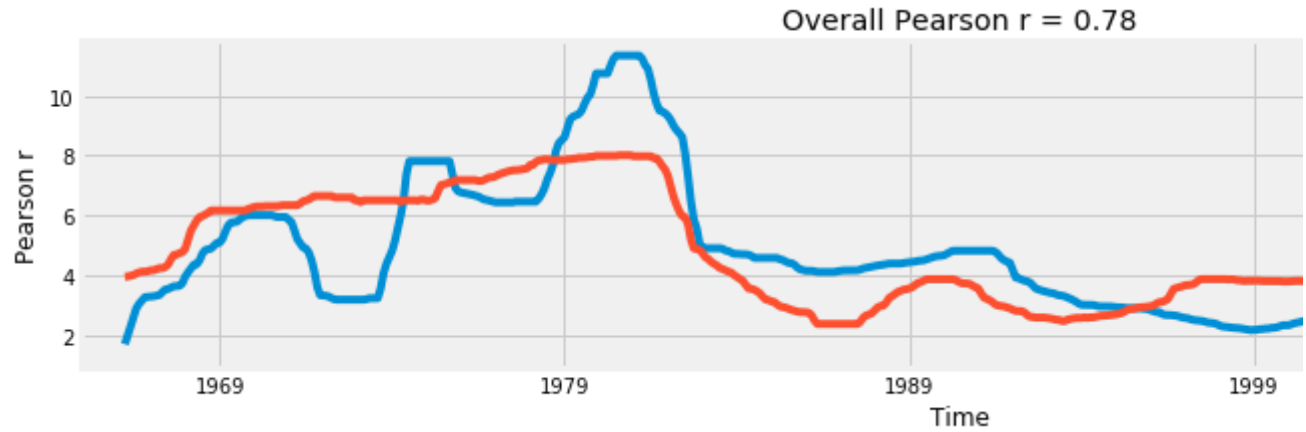
	Inflation	Wage	Unemployment	Consumption	Investment	InterestR
<b>Inflation</b>	1.000000	0.778155	0.191886	0.617820	-0.341421	0.773
<b>Wage</b>	0.778155	1.000000	-0.068529	0.703745	-0.125412	0.647
<b>Unemployment</b>	0.191886	-0.068529	1.000000	-0.097183	-0.038286	-0.027
<b>Consumption</b>	0.617820	0.703745	-0.097183	1.000000	0.203165	0.655
<b>Investment</b>	-0.341421	-0.125412	-0.038286	0.203165	1.000000	-0.234
<b>InterestRate</b>	0.773616	0.647482	-0.027809	0.655305	-0.234573	1.000

```
#@title Example: Pearson correlation
pearson(df, "Inflation", "Wage")
```

Example: Pear



Pandas computed Pearson r: 0.7781551675438367  
Scipy computed Pearson r: 0.7781551675438365 and p-value: 2.53137614903759e-125

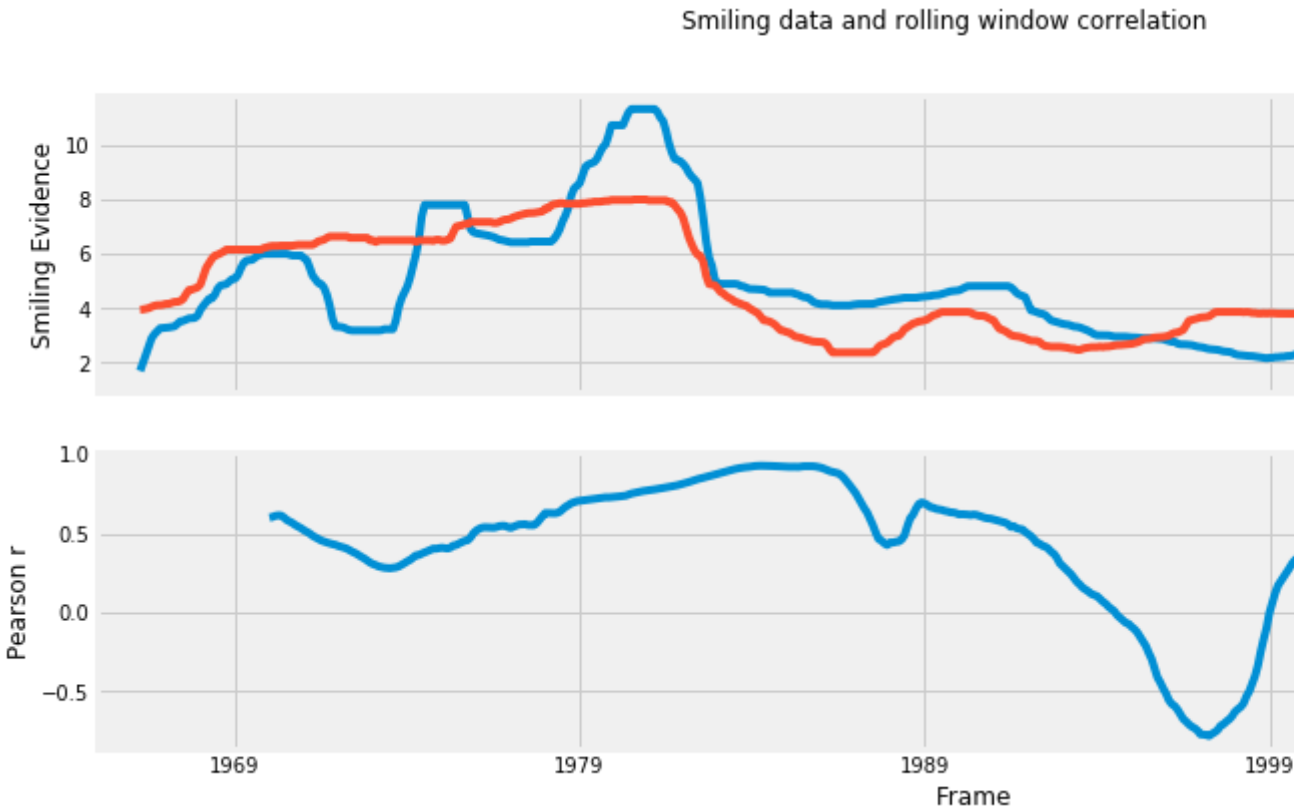


```
#@title Example: local Pearson correlation
local_pearson(df, "Inflation", "Wage")
```

Example: loca



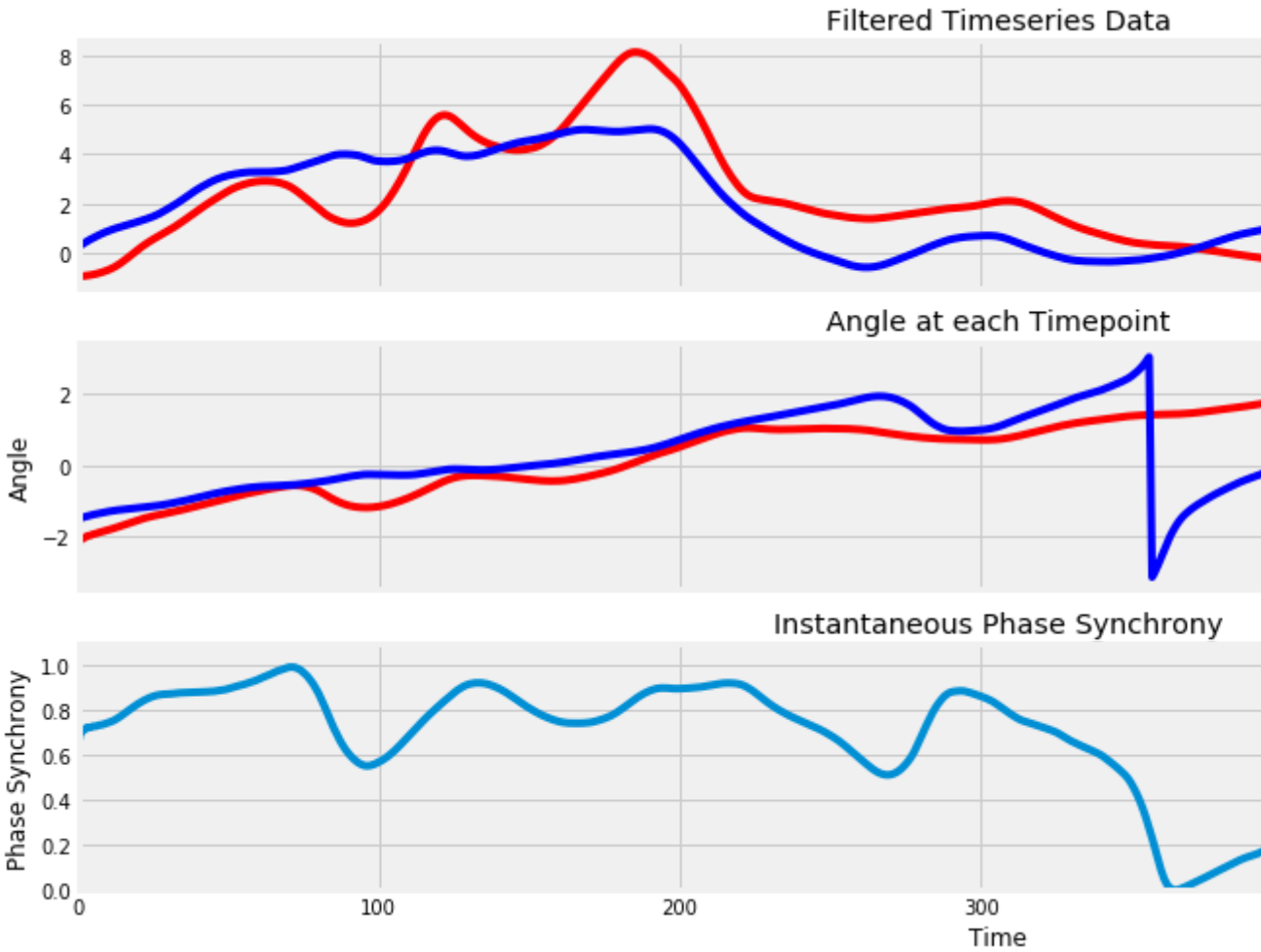




#@title Example: instantaneous phase synchronization

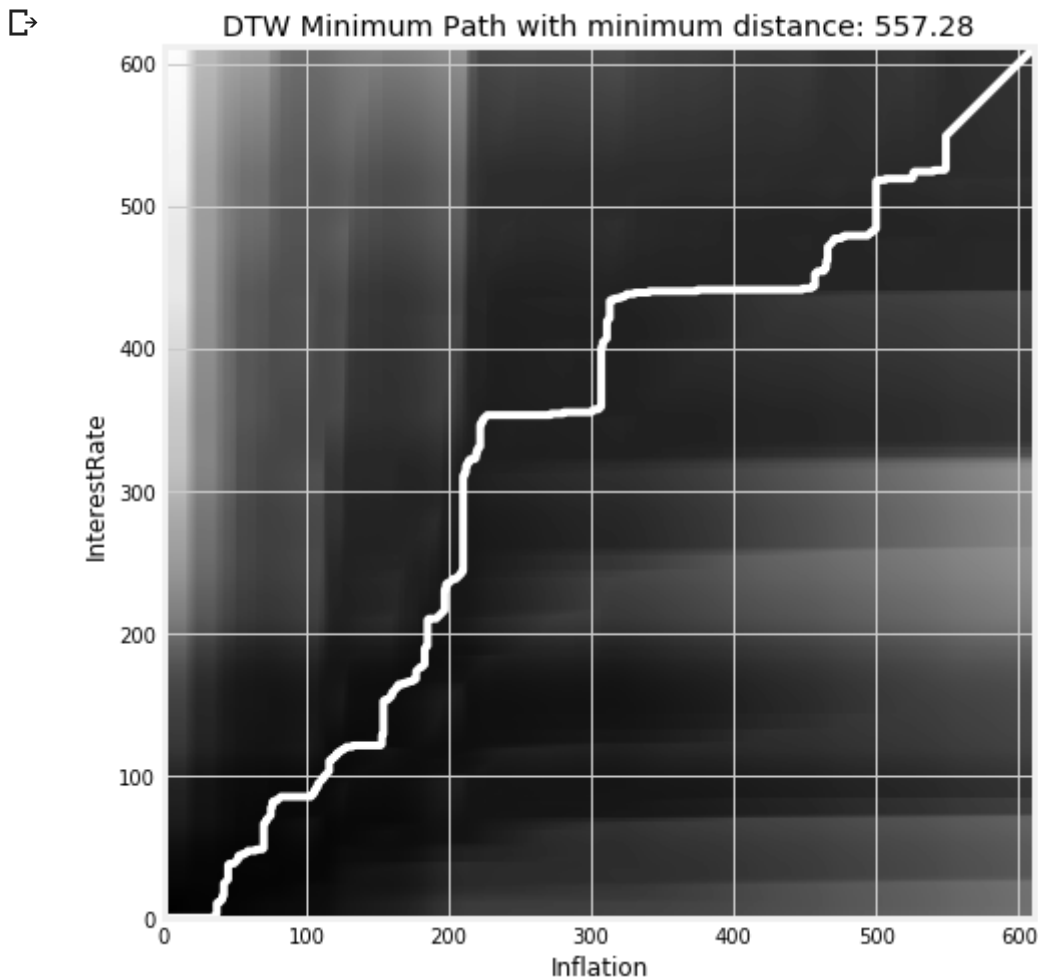
instant\_phase\_sync(df, "Inflation", "Wage")

Example: insta



```
#@title Example: dynamic time wrapping
dynamic_time_warping(df, "Inflation", "InterestRate")
```

Example: dyna



## Data analysis

Inspecting the correlations from different angles, we find

- **Inflation and Wage have the highest correlation, 0.778155**, among all the features.
- Inflation, Wage, Consumption and InterestRate show quite high positive correlation, and low negative correlation with Unemployment and Investment.
- **Most features slightly leads the Inflation feature.**
- For the first 30 years, certain feature pairs show **high instantaneous phase synchrony**.

We conclude that

- **The assumption that no two features have apparent correlation is wrong.**
- It's reasonable to **use Inflation as target and the other 5 features as source for forecasting**.

## ▼ Part I.3 Time series analysis with ARIMA

As we mentioned above, some remarkable patterns (e.g. seasonality pattern) naturally appear in c

- We visualize our data using **time-series decomposition** that allows us to decompos trend, seasonality, and noise.
- We **train an ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average)** n Inflation values. To get optimal output, we first
- Use **grid search** to get the optimal parameters for the ARIMA mode.
- We use **ARIMA diagnostics** to investigate any unusual behavior.

## ▼ Code and examples

```
#@title ``time_series.py``
time_series.

def plot_column(df, feature):
    """Plot the resampled column of df, e.g. plot_column(df, "Inflat:

    :param: df, pandas.DataFrame, the data, e.g. df = pd.read_excel(
    :param: feature, str, name of column to be plotted.
    """
    y = df[feature].resample('MS').mean()
    y.plot(figsize=(15, 6))
    plt.show()

def plot_component(df, feature):
    """Decompose the time series data into trend, seasonal, and resid

    :param: df, pd.DataFrame.
    :param: feature, str, column name/feature name we want to decompo:
    :rtype: None
    """
    decomposition = sm.tsa.seasonal_decompose(df[feature].resample("I
    fig = decomposition.plot()
    plt.show()

##### This section uses ARIMA to analyze the data and make predicti

# Grid search to find the best ARIMA parameters
def arima_parameters(df, feature, search_range=2):
    """Grid search for the optimal parameters of the Arima model for
    :param: df, pdf.DataFrame, data
    :param: feature, str, feature name.
    :param: search_range, int, the range for the search of the param
    """
    p = d = q = range(0, search_range)
```

```

    pdq = list(itertools.product(p, d, q))
    seasonal_pdq = [(x[0], x[1], x[2], 12) for x in list(itertools.product(p, d, q))]

    minimal_aic = 0
    optimal_param = []
    for param in pdq:
        for param_seasonal in seasonal_pdq:
            try:
                mod = sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(df[feature].resample('MS').mean(),
                                                order=order,
                                                seasonal_order=seasonal_order,
                                                enforce_stationarity=False,
                                                enforce_invertibility=False)
                results = mod.fit()
                print('ARIMA{}

```

```

def arima_train(df, feature):
    """Train the arima model with the optimal parameters computed for the given feature"""
    order, seasonal_order = arima_parameters(df, feature)
    mod = sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(df[feature].resample('MS').mean(),
                                    order=order,
                                    seasonal_order=seasonal_order,
                                    enforce_stationarity=False,
                                    enforce_invertibility=False)
    results = mod.fit()
    return results

def arima_diagnostics(results):
    results.plot_diagnostics(figsize=(16, 8))
    plt.show()

def arima_table(results):
    print(results.summary().tables[1])

def arima_predict(results, df, feature, init_date = "2009-01-01", start_date = "2010-01-01"):
    pred = results.get_prediction(start=pd.to_datetime(start_date), end=pd.to_datetime(init_date))
    pred_ci = pred.conf_int()
    y = df[feature].resample("MS").mean()
    ax = y[init_date:].plot(label='observed')
    pred.predicted_mean.plot(ax=ax, label='One-step ahead Forecast', color='k', alpha=.2)
    ax.fill_between(pred_ci.index,
                    pred_ci.iloc[:, 0],
                    pred_ci.iloc[:, 1], color='k', alpha=.2)
    ax.set_xlabel('Date')
    ax.set_ylabel(feature)
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
    v_forecasted = pred.predicted_mean

```

```

y_truth = y['2012-01-01:']
mse = ((y_forecasted - y_truth) ** 2).mean()
print('The Mean Squared Error of our forecasts is {}'.format(mse))
print('The Root Mean Squared Error of our forecasts is {}'.format(mse**0.5))

```

```

def arima_forecast(results, df, feature):
    pred_uc = results.get_forecast(steps=100)
    pred_ci = pred_uc.conf_int()
    y = df[feature].resample("MS").mean()
    ax = y.plot(label='observed', figsize=(14, 7))
    pred_uc.predicted_mean.plot(ax=ax, label='Forecast')
    ax.fill_between(pred_ci.index,
                    pred_ci.iloc[:, 0],
                    pred_ci.iloc[:, 1], color='k', alpha=.25)
    ax.set_xlabel('Date')
    ax.set_ylabel(feature)
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()

```

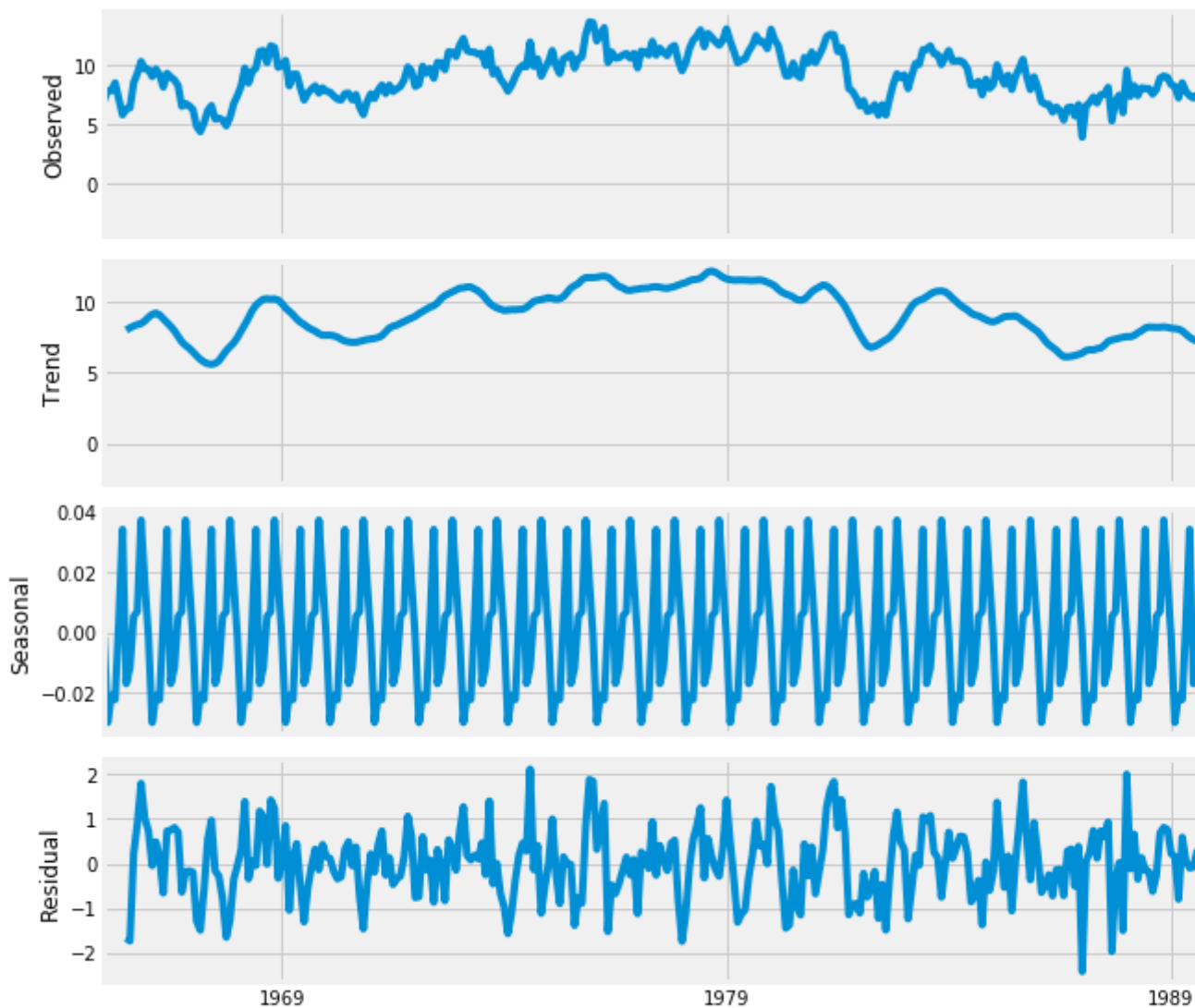
```

#@title Example: decompose "Consumption" column into trend, seasonal
# replace "Consumption" with any feature in our data to get more plots
plot_component(df, "Consumption")

```



Example: decompose  
seasonal and



## ▼ Time series analysis with ARIMA

```
#@title Grid search for optimal ``ARIMA`` parameters
```

Grid search fo

```
# We find the optimal parameters for "Inflation": ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(0,
arima_parameters(df, "Inflation")
```

```
#@title ``ARIMA`` training
```

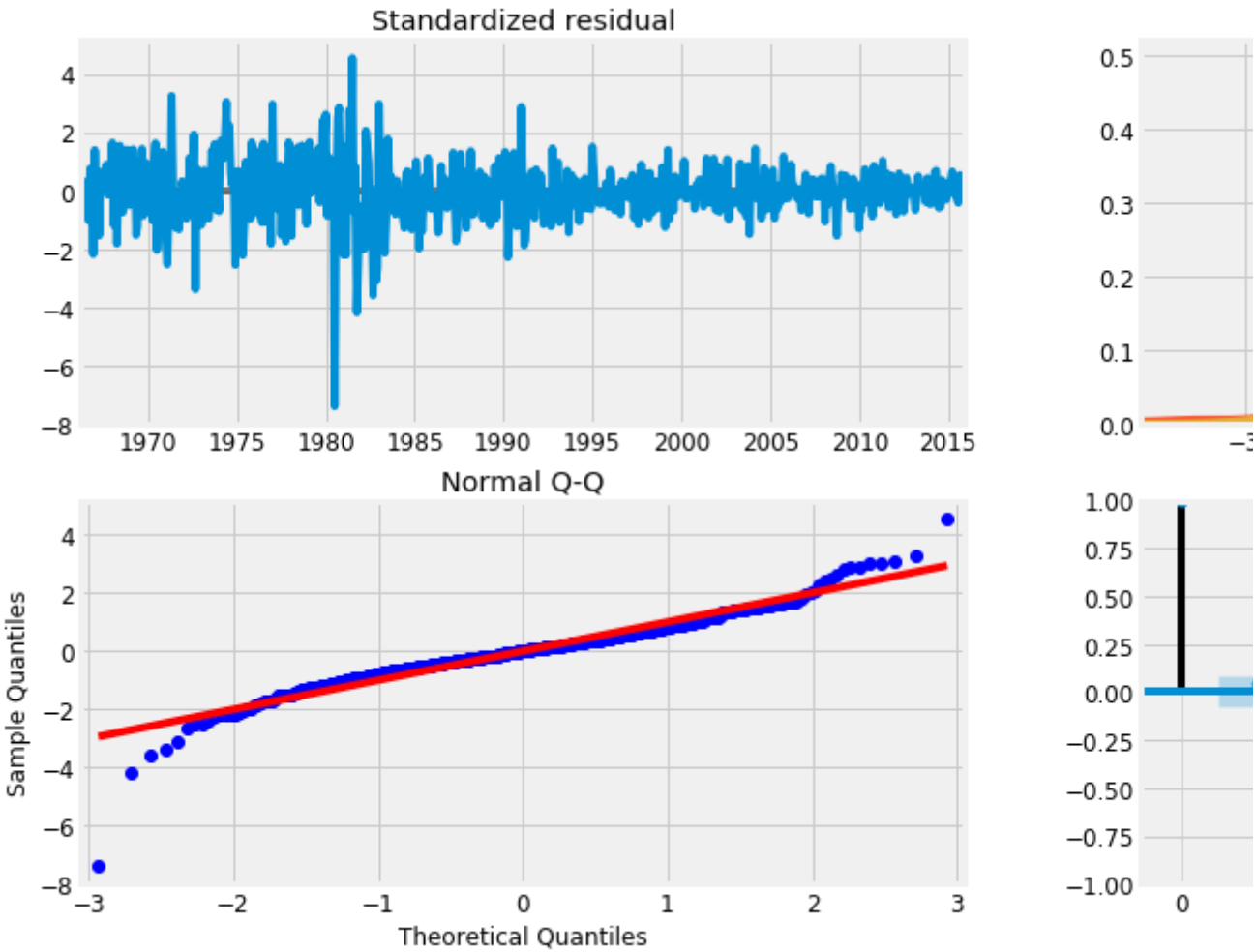
ARIMA training

```
results = arima_train(df, "Inflation")
```

```
#@title ``ARIMA`` diadonostics
arima_diagonostics(results)
```

ARIMA diadono

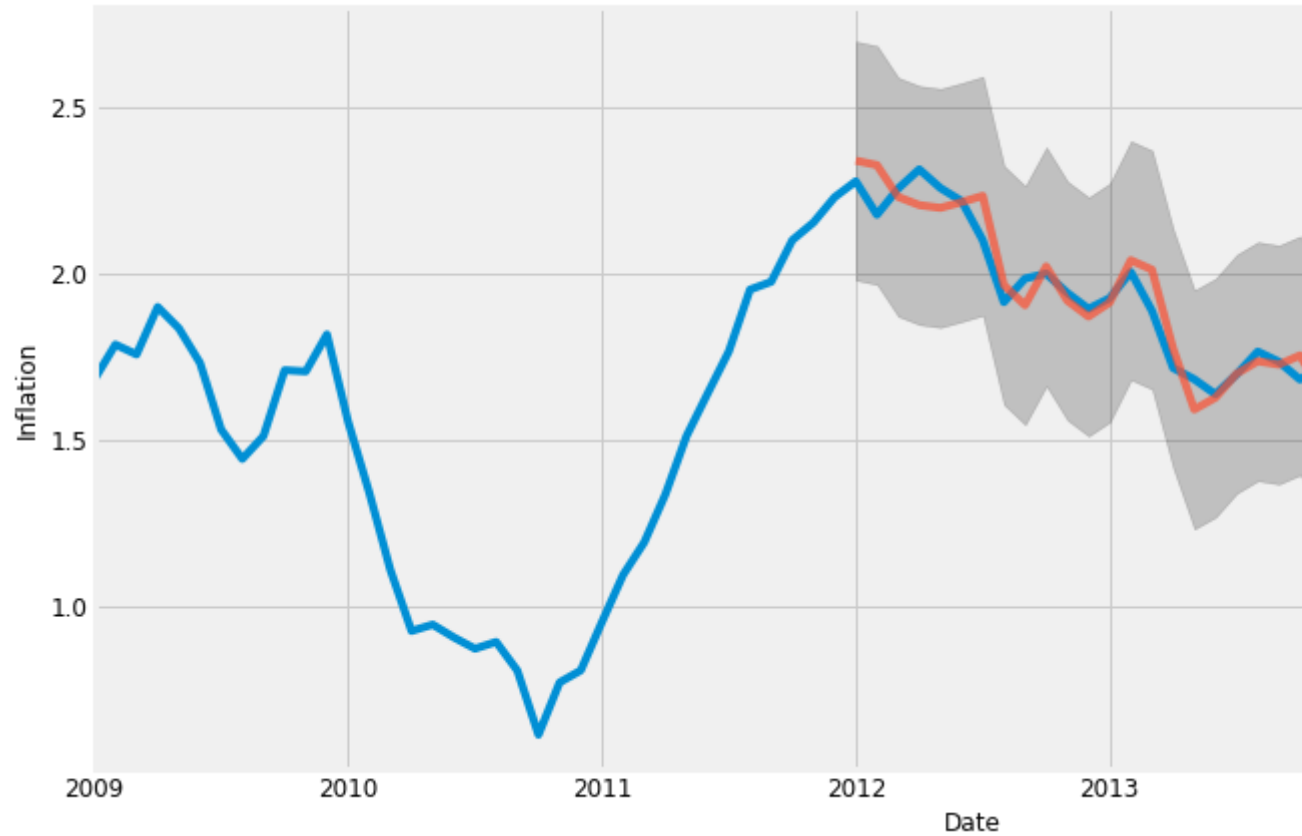




```
#@title ``ARIMA`` predictions
arima_predict(results, df, "Inflation")
```

ARIMA predicti



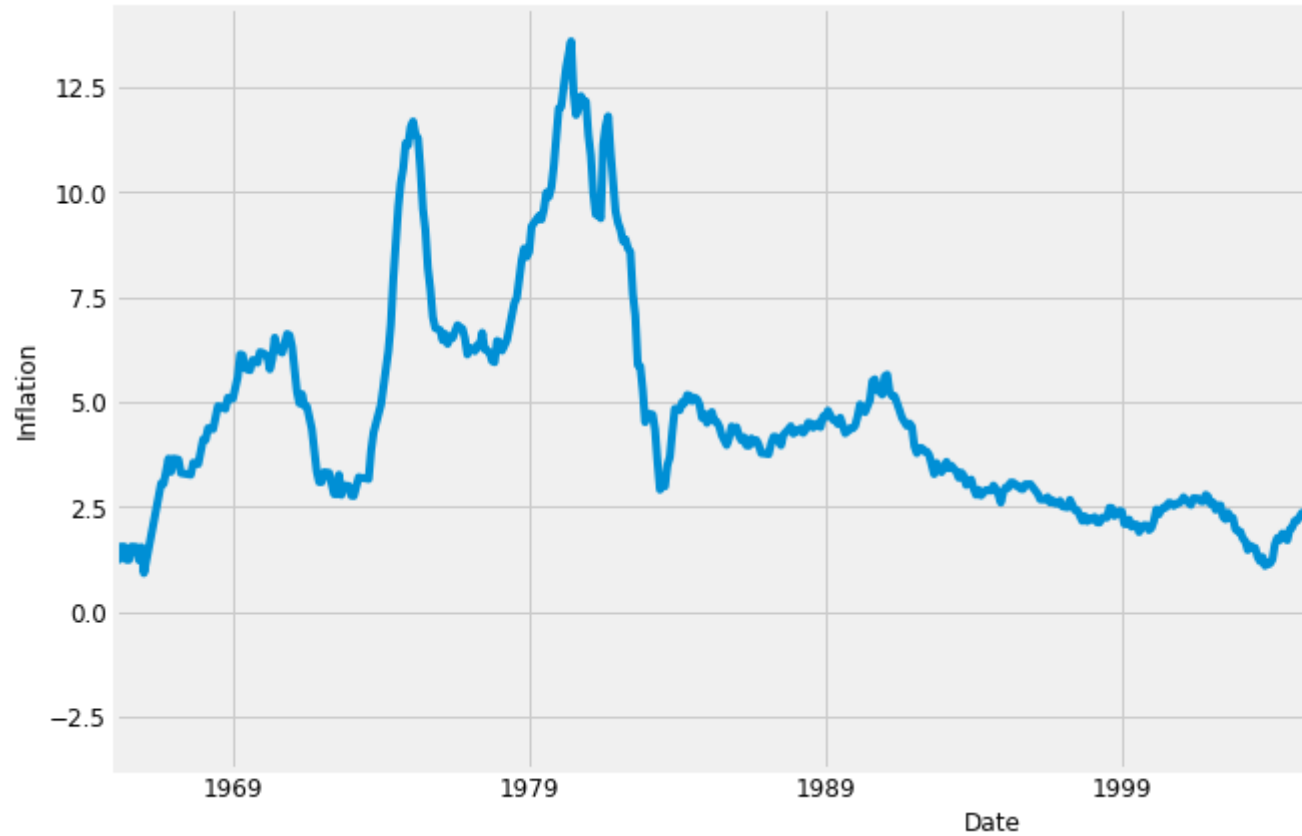


The Mean Squared Error of our forecasts is 0.004963826636415743

The Root Mean Squared Error of our forecasts is 0.07

```
#@title ``ARIMA`` forecasts
arima_forecast(results, df, "Inflation")
```

ARIMA forecast





## Data Analysis

- Components plot show the obvious seasonality, for example, in every 10 years, the "Inflation" has a **half-year seasonality**.
- The optimal ARIMA parameters for "Inflation" are  $(1, 1, 1) \times (0, 0, 1, 12)$
- The ARIMA diagnostics show that the **noise distribution is narrower than the**
- **The one-step ahead forecast captures the overall trend well.**
- As we forecast further out into the future, we become less confident in our values. This is reflected by our model, which grows larger as we move further out into the future.

## Part II.1 Basic model: single-step, single-feature forecasting

**Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)** are good fits for time-series analysis because they are designed to capture patterns developing through time.

However, vanilla RNNs have a major disadvantage---the vanishing gradient problem---"the changes are so small, making the network unable to converge to an optimal solution.

**LSTM (Long-Short Term Memory)** is a variation of vanilla RNNs; it overcomes the vanishing gradient problem by clipping gradients if they exceed some constant bounds.

In this section, we will

- Process the data to fit the LSTM model
- **Build and train the LSTM model for single-step, single-feature prediction** (e.g., predict tomorrow's value with only today's values of the other 5 features).

```
#@title imports
import math
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import LSTM, Dense
```

imports

```
#@title Data preparation
```

Data preparation

```
def transform_data(df, features, targets, look_back = 0, look_forward = 0):
    """transform the data in a custom form.

    :param: df, pd.DataFrame, the data,
            e.g. df = pd.read_excel("USMacroData.xls", "All")
    :param: features, list of strs, the features to be used as the source
            e.g. ["Wage", "Consumption"]
    :param: look_back, int, number of days to look back in historic data
            e.g. look_back = 11 means we use the last (11+1)=12 months' data
    :param: look_forward, int, number of days to look forward
            e.g. look_forward = 3 means we want to predict next 3 months' data
    :param: split_ratio, float, split the data into training dataset and test dataset"""
```

```

e.g. split_ratio=0.7 means we use the first 70% of the data as training
dtype: np.arrays, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test
"""
x, y = [], []
for i in range(look_back, len(df) - look_forward):
    assert look_back < len(df)-look_forward, "Invalid look_back, look_forward"

    x.append(np.array(df[i-look_back : i+1][features]))
    y.append(np.array(df[i+1: i+look_forward+1][targets]).transpose(1,0))

# List to np.array
x_arr = np.array(x)
y_arr = np.array(y)

split_point = int(len(x)*split_ratio)

return x_arr[0:split_point], y_arr[0:split_point], x_arr[split_point:]

features = ["Wage", "Unemployment", "Consumption", "Investment", "Inflation"]
targets = ["Inflation"]
x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = transform_data(df, features=features, targets=targets)

#Note that all returned np.arrays are three dimensional.
#Need to reshape y_train and y_test to fit the LSTM

# For the basic model only
y_train = np.reshape(y_train, (y_train.shape[0], -1))
y_test = np.reshape(y_test, (y_test.shape[0], -1))

```

```
x_train.shape
```

```
↳ (427, 1, 5)
```

```
#@title Build and train the LSTM model
```

Build and train

```
# To match the Input shape (1,5) and our x_train shape is very important
```

```

def train_model(Optimizer, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test):
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(LSTM(50, input_shape=(1, 5)))
    model.add(Dense(1))

    model.compile(loss="mean_squared_error", optimizer=Optimizer, metrics=['mae'])
    scores = model.fit(x=x_train,y=y_train, batch_size=1, epochs = 100)

    return scores, model

```

```
#@title Make sure data forms are correct
```

Make sure data

```

print(x_train.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
print(y_test.shape)

```

```
↳ (427, 1, 5)
   (427, 1)
   (184, 1, 5)
   (184, 1)
```

```
#@title LSTM with SGD, RMSprop, Adam optimizers, epochs = 100
#SGD_score, SGD_model = train_model(Optimizer = "sgd", x_train=x_train, y_train=y_train)
#RMSprop_score, RMSprop_model = train_model(Optimizer = "RMSprop", x_train=x_train, y_train=y_train)
#Adam_score, Adam_model = train_model(Optimizer = "adam", x_train=x_train, y_train=y_train)
```

LSTM with SG  
100

```
↳
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/optimizers.py:75

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow_core/pythor
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

Train on 427 samples, validate on 184 samples
Epoch 1/100
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorfl

427/427 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 6.8603 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 2/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 2.4877 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 3/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.8379 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 4/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.4932 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 5/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.2980 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 6/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.2265 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 7/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0970 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 8/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0660 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 9/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0541 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 10/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0670 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 11/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0320 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 12/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0103 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 13/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9960 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 14/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9939 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 15/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9544 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 16/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9127 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 17/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9417 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 18/100
```

```
Epoch 18/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9365 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 19/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9319 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 20/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8785 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 21/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8815 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 22/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8928 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 23/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8889 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 24/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8879 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 25/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8620 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 26/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8465 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 27/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8588 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 28/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8365 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 29/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8479 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 30/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8323 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 31/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7964 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 32/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8261 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 33/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8114 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 34/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8281 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 35/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7679 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 36/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8105 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 37/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7924 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 38/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7719 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 39/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7930 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 40/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7406 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 41/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7874 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 42/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7816 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 43/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7781 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 44/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7825 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 45/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7498 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 46/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7355 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 47/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7383 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 48/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7791 - acc: 0.0000e+
```

```
Epoch 49/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7407 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 50/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7473 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 51/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7301 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 52/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7511 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 53/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6949 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 54/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7170 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 55/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7276 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 56/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7010 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 57/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7188 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 58/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7016 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 59/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7295 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 60/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7264 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 61/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6682 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 62/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7222 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 63/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6951 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 64/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7004 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 65/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7102 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 66/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7045 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 67/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7047 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 68/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6977 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 69/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6832 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 70/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6627 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 71/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6873 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 72/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6946 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 73/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6873 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 74/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6566 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 75/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6901 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 76/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6839 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 77/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6527 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 78/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6459 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 79/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6751 - acc: 0.0000e+
```

```

Epoch 80/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6639 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 81/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6555 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 82/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6601 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 83/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6115 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 84/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6476 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 85/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6256 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 86/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6768 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 87/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6399 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 88/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6266 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 89/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6240 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 90/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6269 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 91/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6289 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 92/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6331 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 93/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6190 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 94/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6248 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 95/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6257 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 96/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6182 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 97/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5983 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 98/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5794 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 99/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5872 - acc: 0.0000e+
Epoch 100/100
427/427 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6300 - acc: 0.0000e+

```

#@title Plot result

Plot result

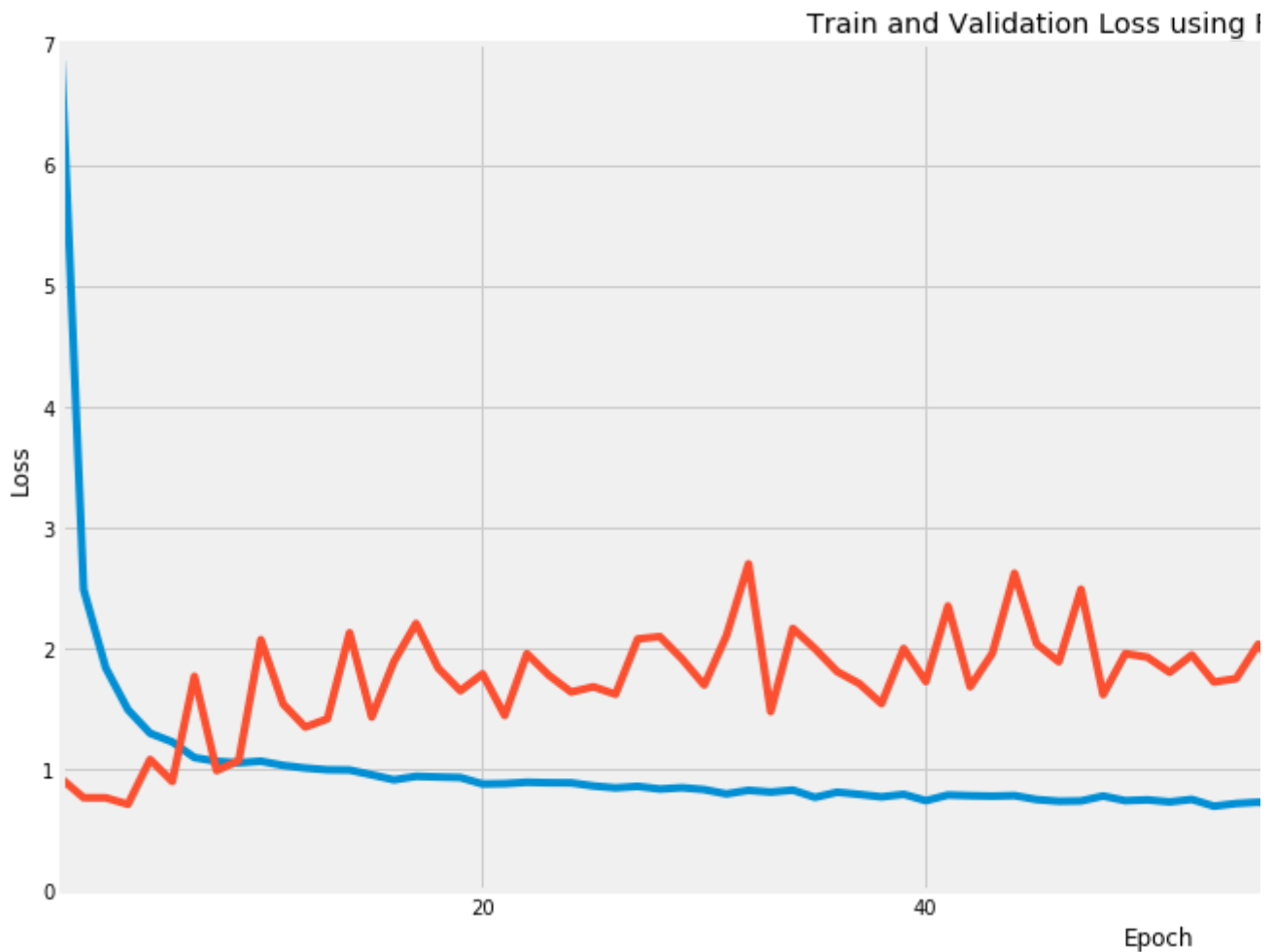
```

def plot_result(score, optimizer_name, label = "loss"):
    plt.figure(figsize=(18, 8))
    plt.plot(range(1, 101), score.history["loss"], label = "Training Loss")
    plt.plot(range(1, 101), score.history["val_loss"], label = "Validation Loss")
    plt.axis([1, 100, 0, 7])
    plt.xlabel("Epoch")
    plt.ylabel("Loss")
    plt.title("Train and Validation Loss using " + optimizer_name + " optimizer")
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()

```

#@title Plot result

```
plot_result(RMSprop_score, "RMSprop")
```



```
#@@title Plot predictions
```

```
def plot_predict(model, x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
```

```
    train_predict = RMSprop_model.predict(x_train)
```

```
    test_predict = RMSprop_model.predict(x_test)
```

```
    # Calculate root mean squared error.
```

```
    trainScore = math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_train, train_predict))
```

```
    print('Train Score: %.2f RMSE' % (trainScore))
```

```
    testScore = math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, test_predict))
```

```
    print('Test Score: %.2f RMSE' % (testScore))
```

```
    plt.figure(figsize=(18, 8))
```

```
    plt.plot(train_predict)
```

```
    plt.plot(y_train)
```

```
    plt.show()
```

```
    plt.figure(figsize=(18, 8))
```

```
    plt.plot(test_predict)
```

```
    plt.plot(y_test)
```

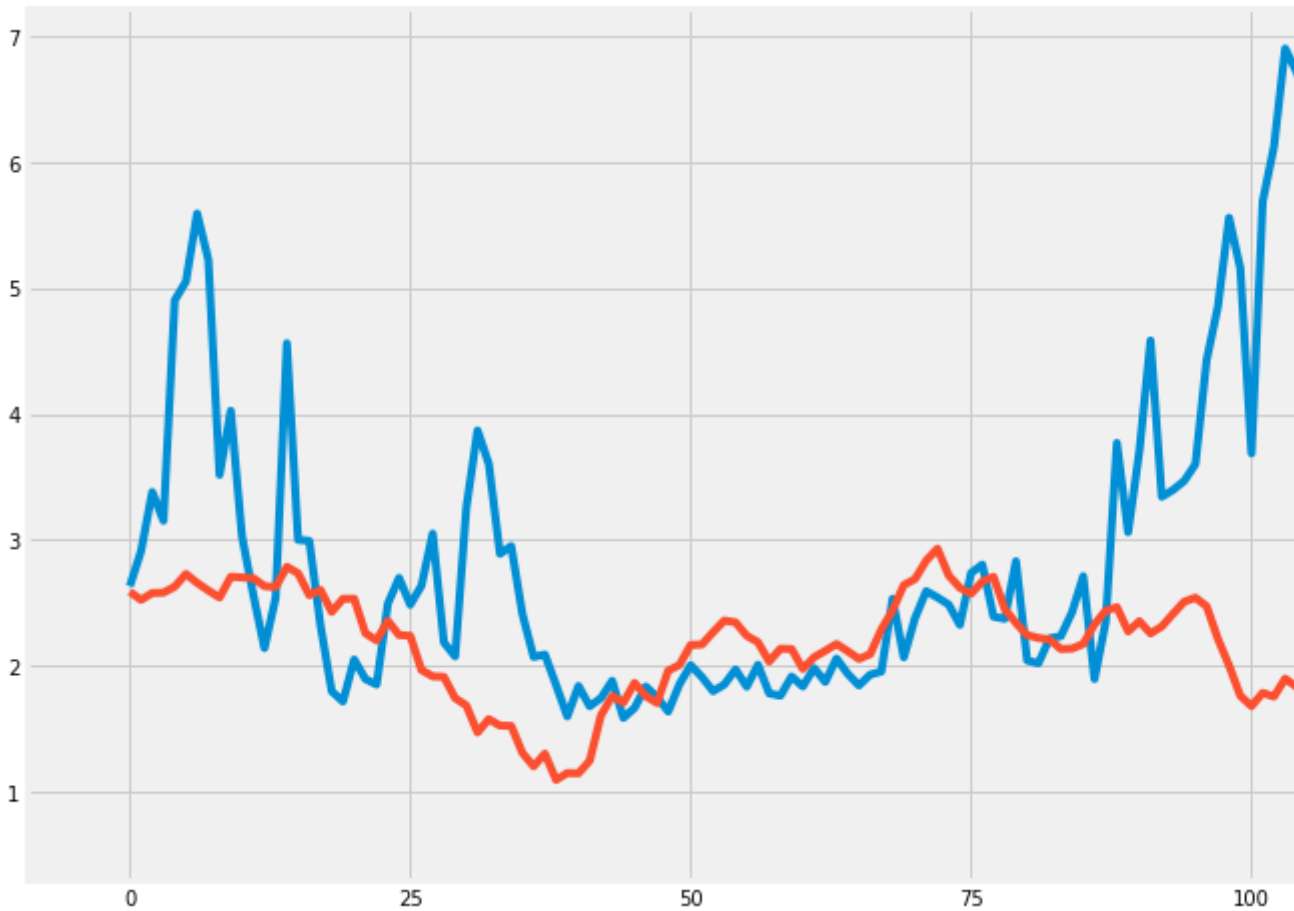
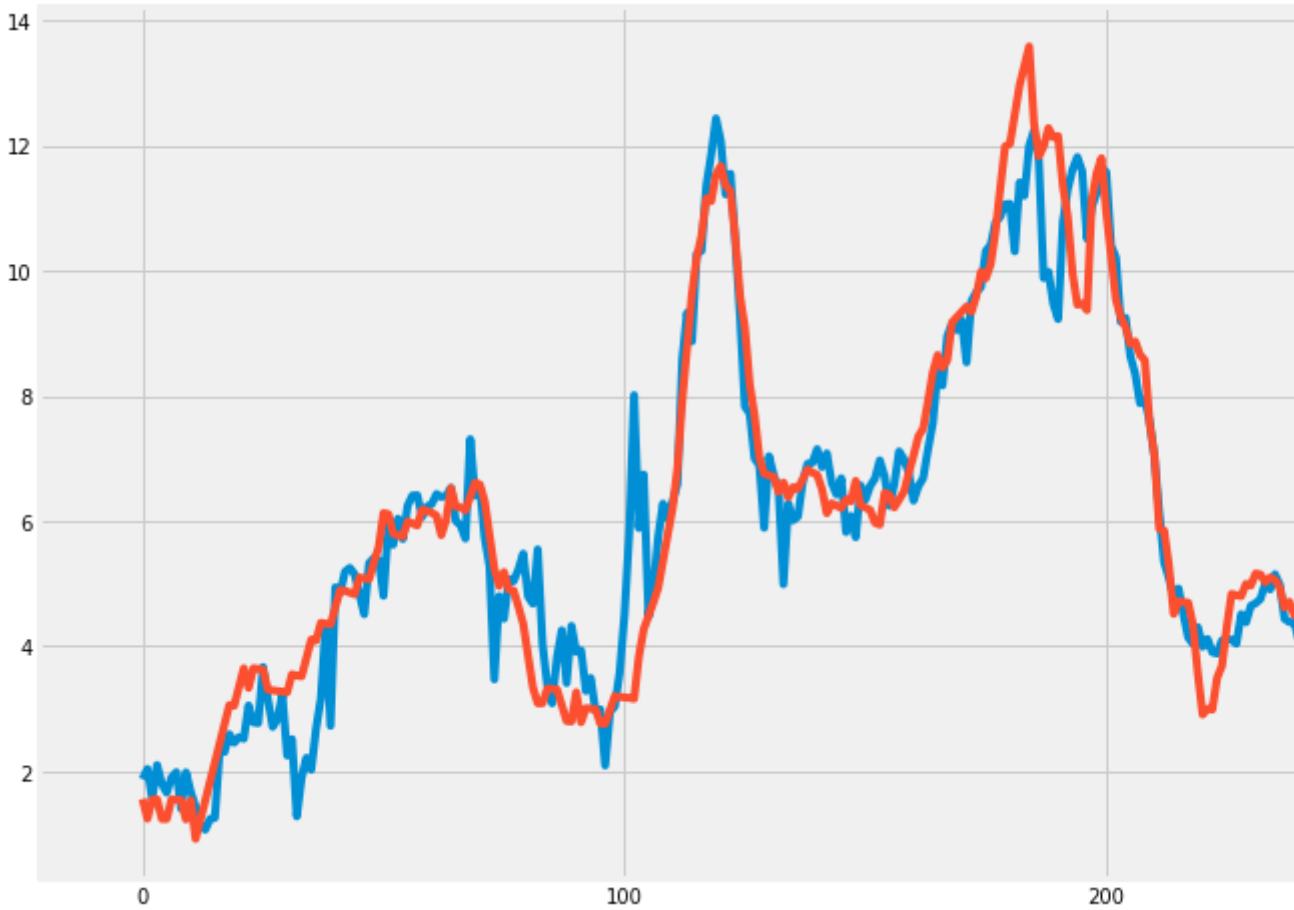
```
    plt.show()
```

Plot prediction

```
plot_predict(RMSprop_model, x_train = x_train, y_train=y_train, x_test = x_test, y_test=y_
```



☞ Train Score: 0.71 RMSE  
Test Score: 1.53 RMSE



## Data Analysis

We only trained the model for 100 epochs, feel free to modify it to any number as long as we have results we find during the experiments

- LSTM with Adam or RMSprop optimizers work better than the SGD optimizer in this project.
- Each model fits the training dataset very well.
- **The prediction captures the range and characteristics of the real data**
- **The model doesn't predict the rapid increasing near the 100th test data**

## ▸ Part II.2 Generalized model: multi-step, multi-feature

We build a multi-step, multi-feature LSTM model in this section. That means we can use several-d features in the future.

**For example, we can use last 12-month's data of Wage, Consumption, Inflation, and Unemployment.** In this section, we

- Process the data to fit the requirements of all possible multi-step, multi-feature prediction tasks.
- We modify the LSTM model accordingly.
- Plot the 3-month prediction for Inflation and Unemployment with last 12-month's data of Wage, Consumption, Inflation, and Unemployment.

#@title Data preparation

Data preparation

```
def transform_data(df, features, targets, look_back = 0, look_forward = 0):
    """transform the data in a custom form.
```

```
:param: df, pd.DataFrame, the data,
    e.g. df = pd.read_excel("USMacroData.xls", "All")
:param: features, list of strs, the features to be used as the source
    e.g. ["Wage", "Consumption"]
:param: look_back, int, number of days to look back in historic data
    e.g. look_back = 11 means we use the last (11+1)=12 months' data
:param: look_forward, int, num of days to look forward
    e.g. look_forward = 3 means we want to predict next 3 months' data
:param: split_ratio, float, split the data into training dataset and test dataset
    e.g. split_ratio=0.7 means we use the first 70% of the data as training
:rtype: np.array, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test
    """
```

```
x, y = [], []
for i in range(look_back, len(df) - look_forward):
    assert look_back < len(df)-look_forward, "Invalid look_back, look_forward"

    x.append(np.array(df[i-look_back : i+1][features]))
    y.append(np.array(df[i+1: i+look_forward+1][targets]).transpose(1, 0))
```

```
# List to np.array
x_arr = np.array(x)
y_arr = np.array(y)
```

```
split_point = int(len(x)*split_ratio)
```

```
return x_arr[0:split_point], y_arr[0:split_point], x_arr[split_point:], y_arr[split_point:]
```

```
features = ["Wage", "Consumption", "Investment", "InterestRate"]
targets = ["Inflation", "Unemployment"]
x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = transform_data(df, features=features, targets=targets)
```

```
#Note that all returned np.array are three dimensional.
#Need to reshape y_train and y_test to fit the LSTM
```

```
# For the multi-step LSTM model only
y_train = np.reshape(y_train, (y_train.shape[0], -1))
y_test = np.reshape(y_test, (y_test.shape[0], -1))
```

#@title Make the data forms are all correct

Make the data

```
print(x_train.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
```

```
↳ (418, 12, 4)
   (418, 6)
   (180, 12, 4)
   (418, 6)
```

#@title Scaling, vectorize and de\_vectorize

Scaling, vecto

```
def scale(arr, df):
    """Scale the data to range (-1,1) to better fit the LSTM model

    :param: arr, np.array, the array to be scaled
    :param: df, pd.DataFrame, to provide the max and min for us to scale
    TODO: maybe we don't need the df parameter?
    """
    global_max = max(df.max())
    global_min = min(df.min())
    arr = -1 + (arr-global_min)*2/(global_max-global_min)
    return arr

def de_scale(arr, df):
    """de Scale the data from range (-1,1) to its original range

    :param: arr, np.array, the array to be scaled
    :param: df, pd.DataFrame, to provide the max and min for us to scale
    """
    global_max = max(df.max())
    global_min = min(df.min())
    arr = global_min+(arr+1)*(global_max-global_min)/2
    return arr

def vectorize(y_train):
    """To vectorize an np.array.

    :param: y_train, np.array, the array to be vectorized
    :rtype: np.array, vectorized array.
    """
    return np.reshape(y_train, (y_train.shape[0], -1))

def de_vectorize(y_train, row, col):
    """To de_vectorize an np.array: transform from 2-dim np.array to its original shape

    :param: y_train, np.array, the array to be de_vectorized
    :rtype: np.array, de_vectorized array.
    """
    return np.reshape(y_train, (y_train.shape[0], row, col))
```

#@title Multi-step LSTM model, change the input\_shape and Dense layer

Multi-step LSTM

```
def train_multi_step_model(optimizer, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test):
    model = Sequential()
```

Dense layer pa

```
model.add(LSTM(50, input_shape=(12, 4)))  
model.add(Dense(6))  
  
model.compile(loss="mean_squared_error", optimizer=Optimizer, metrics=['mae'])  
scores = model.fit(x=x_train,y=y_train, batch_size=1, epochs = 200)  
  
return scores, model
```

test data shape

Change the optimizer parameter to use other optimizers, e.g. "adams"  
\_multi\_step\_model(optimizer = "RMSprop", x\_train=x\_train, y\_train = y

Train the model with  
other optimizers

```
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 1.9184 - acc: 0.4043
Epoch 3/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 1.4018 - acc: 0.3541
Epoch 4/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 1.1442 - acc: 0.3373
Epoch 5/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.9653 - acc: 0.3493
Epoch 6/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.8703 - acc: 0.3876
Epoch 7/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.7075 - acc: 0.3684
Epoch 8/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6512 - acc: 0.3923
Epoch 9/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.5565 - acc: 0.4163
Epoch 10/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.4753 - acc: 0.4354
Epoch 11/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.4950 - acc: 0.4139
Epoch 12/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.4238 - acc: 0.4474
Epoch 13/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.4073 - acc: 0.4234
Epoch 14/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.3882 - acc: 0.4665
Epoch 15/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.3522 - acc: 0.4354
Epoch 16/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3426 - acc: 0.4354
Epoch 17/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.3134 - acc: 0.4617
Epoch 18/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2790 - acc: 0.4665
Epoch 19/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2807 - acc: 0.4545
Epoch 20/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2760 - acc: 0.4809
Epoch 21/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2589 - acc: 0.5048
Epoch 22/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2368 - acc: 0.4809
Epoch 23/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2378 - acc: 0.4737
Epoch 24/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2329 - acc: 0.4761
Epoch 25/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2324 - acc: 0.5191
Epoch 26/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1927 - acc: 0.4904
Epoch 27/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2153 - acc: 0.5096
Epoch 28/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1898 - acc: 0.5120
Epoch 29/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1831 - acc: 0.4976
Epoch 30/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1925 - acc: 0.5144
Epoch 31/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1713 - acc: 0.5167
Epoch 32/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1675 - acc: 0.5024
Epoch 33/200
```

```
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1622 - acc: 0.5000
Epoch 34/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1885 - acc: 0.4928
Epoch 35/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1623 - acc: 0.4689
Epoch 36/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1560 - acc: 0.5167
Epoch 37/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1556 - acc: 0.5431
Epoch 38/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1548 - acc: 0.5072
Epoch 39/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1414 - acc: 0.5431
Epoch 40/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1353 - acc: 0.5191
Epoch 41/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1457 - acc: 0.5072
Epoch 42/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1308 - acc: 0.5191
Epoch 43/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1170 - acc: 0.5048
Epoch 44/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1353 - acc: 0.5024
Epoch 45/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1350 - acc: 0.5287
Epoch 46/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1127 - acc: 0.5215
Epoch 47/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1181 - acc: 0.5311
Epoch 48/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1288 - acc: 0.5239
Epoch 49/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.1176 - acc: 0.5239
Epoch 50/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1106 - acc: 0.5215
Epoch 51/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1047 - acc: 0.5144
Epoch 52/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1037 - acc: 0.5502
Epoch 53/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0972 - acc: 0.5096
Epoch 54/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1043 - acc: 0.5550
Epoch 55/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0986 - acc: 0.5287
Epoch 56/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0971 - acc: 0.5694
Epoch 57/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0981 - acc: 0.5335
Epoch 58/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0982 - acc: 0.5335
Epoch 59/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0952 - acc: 0.5431
Epoch 60/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0990 - acc: 0.5263
Epoch 61/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0919 - acc: 0.5335
Epoch 62/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0878 - acc: 0.5311
Epoch 63/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0898 - acc: 0.5502
Epoch 64/200
```

```
Epoch 64/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1000 - acc: 0.5167
Epoch 65/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0819 - acc: 0.5526
Epoch 66/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0896 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 67/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0902 - acc: 0.5431
Epoch 68/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0774 - acc: 0.5024
Epoch 69/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0836 - acc: 0.5311
Epoch 70/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0901 - acc: 0.5526
Epoch 71/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0884 - acc: 0.5407
Epoch 72/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0970 - acc: 0.5359
Epoch 73/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0739 - acc: 0.5694
Epoch 74/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0730 - acc: 0.5598
Epoch 75/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0807 - acc: 0.5335
Epoch 76/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0757 - acc: 0.5502
Epoch 77/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0856 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 78/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0697 - acc: 0.5526
Epoch 79/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0659 - acc: 0.5574
Epoch 80/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0819 - acc: 0.5766
Epoch 81/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0737 - acc: 0.5191
Epoch 82/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0670 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 83/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0702 - acc: 0.5574
Epoch 84/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0733 - acc: 0.5766
Epoch 85/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0701 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 86/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0653 - acc: 0.5598
Epoch 87/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0727 - acc: 0.5431
Epoch 88/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0714 - acc: 0.5383
Epoch 89/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0722 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 90/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0660 - acc: 0.5766
Epoch 91/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0625 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 92/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0623 - acc: 0.5813
Epoch 93/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0697 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 94/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0656 - acc: 0.5335
```



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Epoch 95/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0573 - acc: 0.5335
Epoch 96/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0591 - acc: 0.5191
Epoch 97/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0596 - acc: 0.5837
Epoch 98/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0561 - acc: 0.5598
Epoch 99/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0662 - acc: 0.5311
Epoch 100/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0594 - acc: 0.5383
Epoch 101/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0598 - acc: 0.5670
Epoch 102/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0594 - acc: 0.5191
Epoch 103/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0539 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 104/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0580 - acc: 0.5550
Epoch 105/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0601 - acc: 0.5574
Epoch 106/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0552 - acc: 0.5502
Epoch 107/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0651 - acc: 0.5550
Epoch 108/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0549 - acc: 0.5598
Epoch 109/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0488 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 110/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0501 - acc: 0.5431
Epoch 111/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0506 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 112/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0516 - acc: 0.5335
Epoch 113/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0528 - acc: 0.5694
Epoch 114/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0548 - acc: 0.5574
Epoch 115/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0476 - acc: 0.5694
Epoch 116/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 13ms/step - loss: 0.0497 - acc: 0.5957
Epoch 117/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0511 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 118/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0545 - acc: 0.5455
Epoch 119/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0605 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 120/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0538 - acc: 0.5670
Epoch 121/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0523 - acc: 0.5455
Epoch 122/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0517 - acc: 0.5742
Epoch 123/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0463 - acc: 0.5670
Epoch 124/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0461 - acc: 0.5813
Epoch 125/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0422 - acc: 0.5550
```

```
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0423 - acc: 0.5550
Epoch 126/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0479 - acc: 0.5550
Epoch 127/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0486 - acc: 0.5837
Epoch 128/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0541 - acc: 0.5407
Epoch 129/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0455 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 130/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0582 - acc: 0.5670
Epoch 131/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0479 - acc: 0.5622
Epoch 132/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0408 - acc: 0.5622
Epoch 133/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0622 - acc: 0.5526
Epoch 134/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0443 - acc: 0.5383
Epoch 135/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0419 - acc: 0.5598
Epoch 136/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0398 - acc: 0.5431
Epoch 137/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0430 - acc: 0.5526
Epoch 138/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0430 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 139/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0418 - acc: 0.5694
Epoch 140/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0429 - acc: 0.5813
Epoch 141/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0384 - acc: 0.5837
Epoch 142/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0419 - acc: 0.5670
Epoch 143/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0383 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 144/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0431 - acc: 0.5909
Epoch 145/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0404 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 146/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0421 - acc: 0.5502
Epoch 147/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0400 - acc: 0.5455
Epoch 148/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0397 - acc: 0.5550
Epoch 149/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0367 - acc: 0.5574
Epoch 150/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0366 - acc: 0.5359
Epoch 151/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0400 - acc: 0.5813
Epoch 152/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0369 - acc: 0.5455
Epoch 153/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0363 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 154/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0405 - acc: 0.5455
Epoch 155/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0373 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 156/200
```

```
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0429 - acc: 0.5455
Epoch 157/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0392 - acc: 0.5909
Epoch 158/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0395 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 159/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0454 - acc: 0.5526
Epoch 160/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0428 - acc: 0.5335
Epoch 161/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0389 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 162/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0451 - acc: 0.5574
Epoch 163/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0364 - acc: 0.5742
Epoch 164/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0412 - acc: 0.5598
Epoch 165/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0393 - acc: 0.5359
Epoch 166/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0408 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 167/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0359 - acc: 0.5789
Epoch 168/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0431 - acc: 0.5742
Epoch 169/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0365 - acc: 0.5742
Epoch 170/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0400 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 171/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0396 - acc: 0.5789
Epoch 172/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0393 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 173/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0373 - acc: 0.5789
Epoch 174/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0394 - acc: 0.5909
Epoch 175/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0359 - acc: 0.5478
Epoch 176/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0361 - acc: 0.5670
Epoch 177/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0336 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 178/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0420 - acc: 0.5766
Epoch 179/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0380 - acc: 0.5622
Epoch 180/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0358 - acc: 0.5502
Epoch 181/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0352 - acc: 0.5407
Epoch 182/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0404 - acc: 0.5885
Epoch 183/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0381 - acc: 0.6077
Epoch 184/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0359 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 185/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0364 - acc: 0.5526
Epoch 186/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0351 - acc: 0.5742
Epoch 187/200
```

```

Epoch 187/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0344 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 188/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0348 - acc: 0.5598
Epoch 189/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0348 - acc: 0.5789
Epoch 190/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0370 - acc: 0.5742
Epoch 191/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0361 - acc: 0.5622
Epoch 192/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0327 - acc: 0.5550
Epoch 193/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0346 - acc: 0.5837
Epoch 194/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0342 - acc: 0.5718
Epoch 195/200
418/418 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0324 - acc: 0.5670
Epoch 196/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0328 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 197/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0396 - acc: 0.5789
Epoch 198/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0418 - acc: 0.5957
Epoch 199/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0340 - acc: 0.5502
Epoch 200/200
418/418 [=====] - 5s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0350 - acc: 0.5239

```

```
#@title Make predictions with the trained model
```

## Make predictions

```

train_predict = RMS_model.predict(x_train)
test_predict = RMS_model.predict(x_test)

```

```

#test_predict = SGD_model.predict(x_test)
#test_predict = de_scale(test_predict, df)
#y_origin = de_scale(y_test, df)

```

```
#@title Plot Multi-step, Multi-feature predictions.
```

## Plot Multi-step

```

def predict_plot(df, y_predict, targets):
    """ Plot the multi-step, multi-result predictions.

    :param: df, pd.DataFrame, e.g. df = pd.read_excel("USMacroData.xls")
    :param: y_predict, 2-dim np.array, the model-predicted values, in (n, look_forward) shape
        In our example, look_forward = 3, number of target features
    :param: targets, list, target features, e.g. ["Inflation", "Unemployment"]
    """

    y_predict = de_vectorize(y_predict, 2, 3)
    assert y_predict.shape[1] == len(targets), "Incompatible size of targets"
    assert df.shape[0] == y_predict.shape[0], "Incompatible original data size"

    look_forward = y_predict.shape[2]

```

```

for index, target in enumerate(targets):
    plt.figure(figsize=(17, 8))
    plt.plot(df[0:121][target])

```

```

plt.plot(df[0:12][target])
for i in range(len(y_predict)):
    y = list(y_predict[i][index])
    x = list(df.index[i: i+look_forward])
    data = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(x, y)), columns=[df.index.name, target])
    data = data.sort_values(df.index.name)
    data.set_index(df.index.name, inplace=True)

    if i < 12:
        plt.plot(df[i: i+look_forward][target])
        plt.plot(data)
        plt.xlabel("Date")
        plt.ylabel(target)
        plt.title("3-month predictions of " + target)
plt.show()

```

### ▼ To read to graph below

- Each short line segment is a 3-month prediction: start, middle, end point of the line segment month's data respectively.
- X axes is the data.
- The long line is the real data.
- We plot the prediction for year 2001, change the parameter as you want to get prediction for

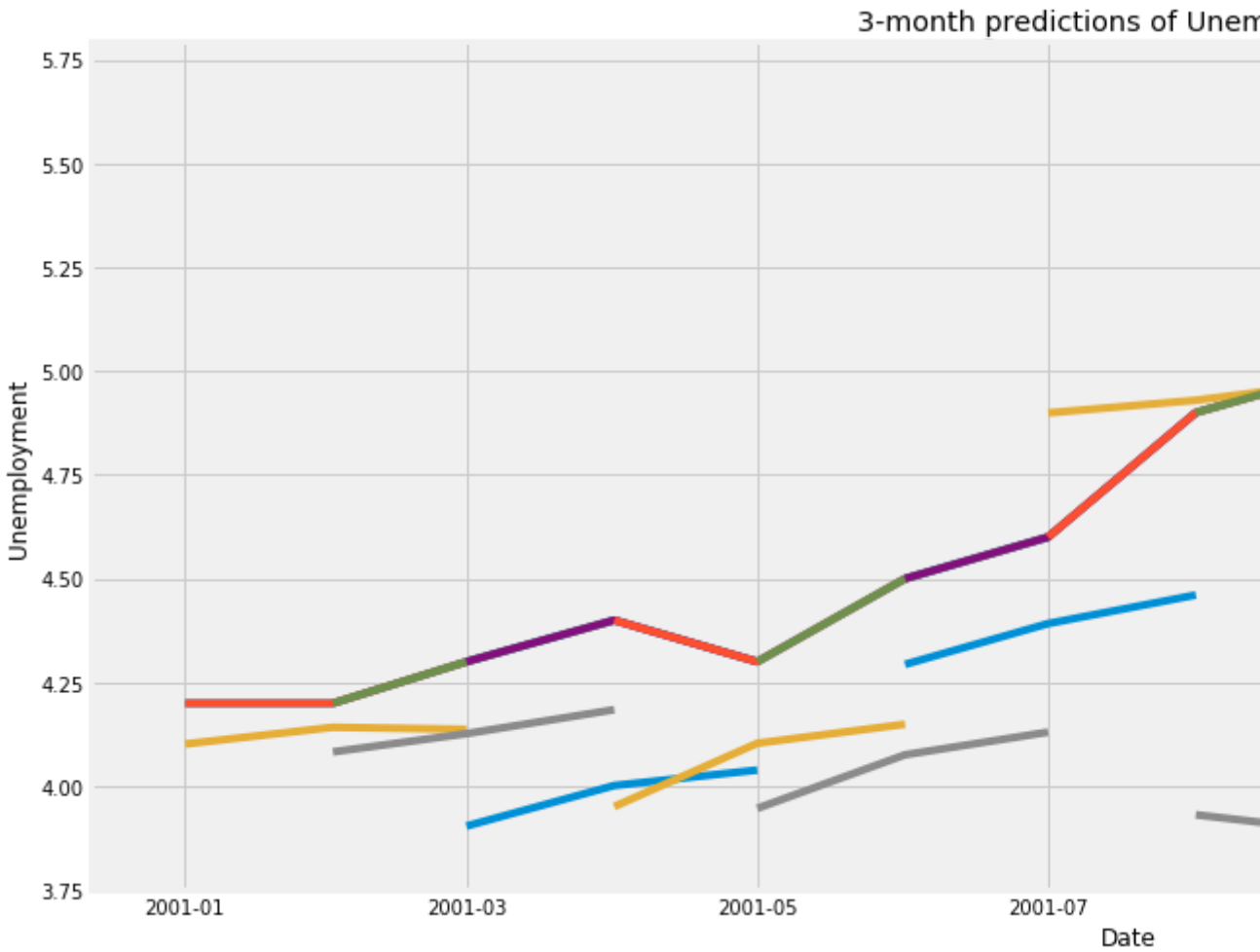
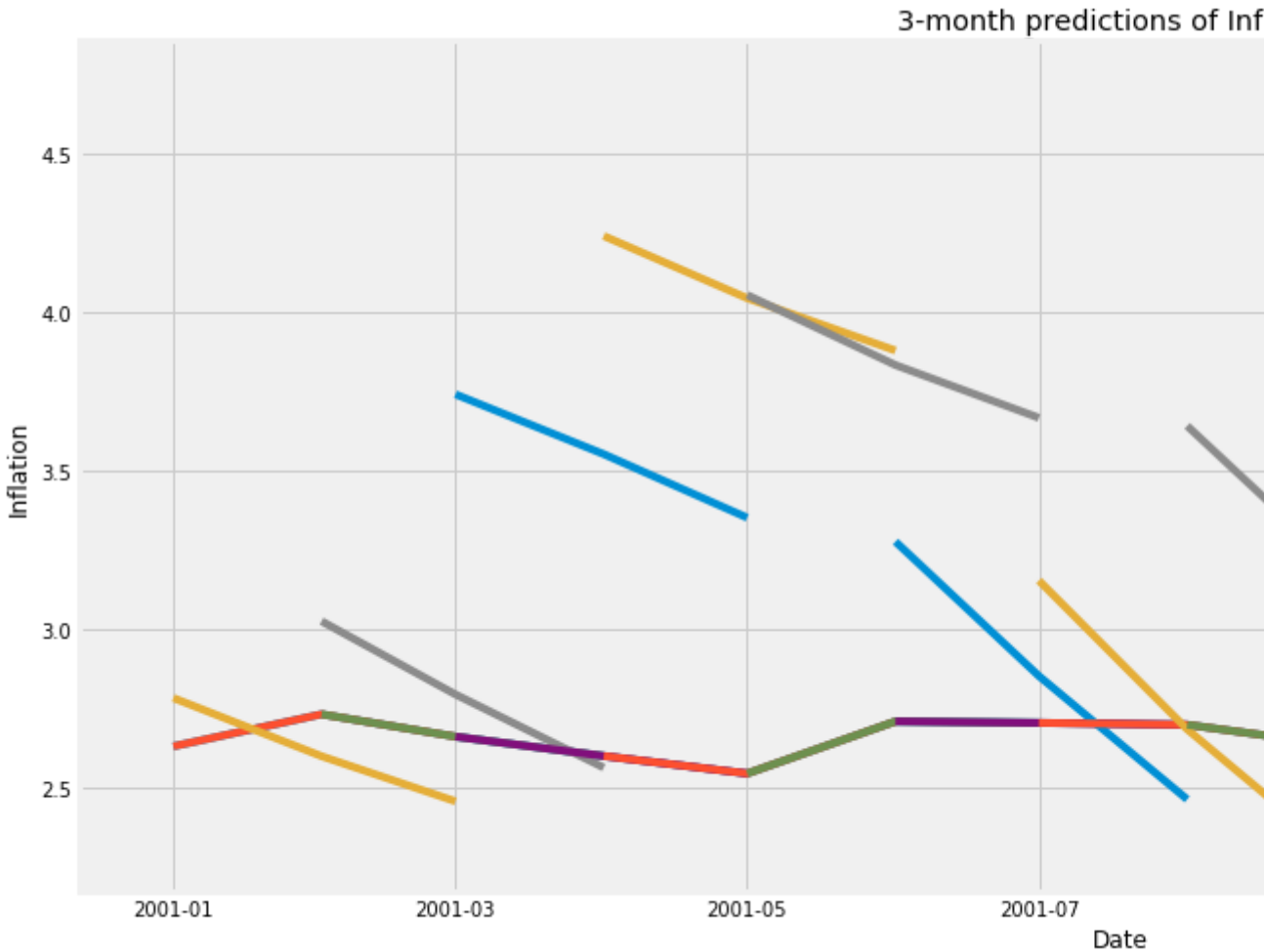
```

#@title We show the first 12 month's data and corresponding 3-month |
predict_plot(df[432:][["Inflation", "Unemployment"]], test_predict,

```

We show the f  
month predict





## Data Analysis

Though the dataset is not big enough, we still successfully capture several features in the prediction

- **Model predictions shows similar trend as the real data**, e.g. from the predicted values are more or less in the most correct range and goes in the same direction as
- **The model captures the range of the real data very precisely.**
- **All 3-month predictions are continuous**, which means the model successfully

## Part II.3 Advanced model: Generative Adversarial

**Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)** have been a successful model in general. **The idea that GANs can be used to predict time-series data is new and effective.** In learning characteristics of data, our model is based on the **assumptions**.

- Values of a **feature has certain patterns** and behavior (characteristics).
- **The future values of a feature should follow more or less the same pattern** (even if the economy is operating in a totally different way, or the economy drastically changes).

Our **goal** is that

- Generate future data that has similar (surely not exactly the same) distribution as the historical data.

In our model, we use

- **LSTM as a time-series generator.**
- **1-dimensional CNN as a discriminator.**

imports

```
import Dense, Dropout, Input
import Model, Sequential
from tqdm
from keras.layers.advanced_activations import LeakyReLU
import LSTM, Conv1D, MaxPool1D, BatchNormalization, Reshape, Flatten
```

#@title Data preparation

Data preparation

#@title Data preparation

```
def transform_data(df, features, targets, look_back = 0, look_forward = 0):
    """transform the data in a custom form.

    :param: df, pd.DataFrame, the data,
            e.g. df = pd.read_excel("USMacroData.xls", "All")
    :param: features, list of str, the features to be used as the source
            e.g. ["Wage", "Consumption"]
    :param: look back, int, number of days to look back in historic data
```